NOTE I.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW PAUSSIDAE FROM THE MALAY-ISLANDS.

BY

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Merismoderus hamaticornis, v. d. Poll.

Subopacus, rufo-testaceus, maxime parte antennarum clavae nigricante, elytris rufo-pilosis, in medio fascia perlata angulari nigra notatis, sutura a fascia usque ad apicem nigrolimbata. Caput breve, latum, antice planum, margine postica sat elevata; antennarum clava elongata, quasi 5-*articulata, articulo primo intus in spinulum curvatum producto, articulo ultimo praecedentibus duplo longiore. Prothorax antice capite multo angustior, postice latitudine fere aequalis, bipartitus, parte antica magis elevata, in medio impressa, late bi-lobata, parte postica quasi* 4-*lobata. Elytra humeris late rotundatis, lateribus fere rectis, juxta apicem paullisper rotundato-dilatatis, apice truncato. Pygidium costam arcuatam utrinque ampliatam et leviter impressam exhibens. Pedes graciles; tarsorum intermediorum et posticorum articulo basali tribus sequentibus fere aequali, articulis* 2—4 *magnitudine diminuentibus, articulo ultimo perlongo; anticorum articulis* 1—4 *gradatim diminuentibus.*

A M. Bensoni Westw. *valde distinctus, colore diverso, clava graciliore spinula armata, capite multo latiore et breviore.*

Long. $4^1/_2$ mm.

Habitat: Sumatra (C. Bock!).

Rather dull, pale rufous, the antennary club almost entirely blackish except at the base, the elytra ornated with a very large black band, its upper margin obliquely directed towards the suture, the lower margin, which is less oblique, united with the apex by a narrow black border along the suture.

Head very short and broad, strongly rounded behind the eyes, the front part rather strongly depressed and the vertex much inflated near the hind margin. The antennary club slender, apparently composed of five joints, being divided by four deep transverse impressions; the basal pseudo-joint shorter and broader, prolonged at the innerside into a subtile spine, curved at the tip and obliquely directed towards the head; joint 2—4 about of equal size, the apical joint large, as long as two of the foregoing together, broadly rounded at the tip. Prothorax bipartite, the front part much narrower than the head, very deeply impressed in the middle, forming two large elevated arcuate lobes; the basal part as wide as the head, on a much lower level than the forder part, with a deep impression in the middle and a somewhat shallower one on each side, somewhat four-lobed. Elytra entirely and rather densely covered with long fulvous hairs; the shoulders broadly rounded, the sides almost straight, slightly swelling out just before reaching the apex, which is largely truncated. The pygidium is provided with a strong, arcuate ridge, parallel to the outer margin, gradually enlarged towards both ends and slightly impressed. The legs slender; the fordertarsi with joint 1—4 small, gradually decreasing, the last joint very long; the intermediate and posterior tarsi with the basal joint large nearly as long as the three next following together, these gradually decreasing, the ultimate joint very slender.

The genus *Merismoderus* being composed of a single species only, viz. *M. Bensoni* Westw. from continental India, which is of extreme rarety in collections, the discovery of a second species from Sumatra must be considered of high interest. Although my new species is doubtless congeneric with *M. Bensoni* Westw., still there are great differences between both; besides the coloration, the most striking characters of *hamaticornis* are, the little hook into which the lower inner edge of the club is prolonged and the short and strongly transverse head. A unique specimen has been forwarded (together with a specimen of the hardly known *Lebioderus Percheronii* Westw.) to Mr. E. W. Janson by Mr. Carl Bock, who took them in Sumatra but unfortunately did not mention a more peculiar locality.

Platyrhopalus macrophyllus, v. d. Poll.

Nitidus, piceus. Clava antennarum magna, lata, multo depressa, apice angulata, margine posticà in dentes duos pervalidos producta et ante basin nonnihil obtuse lobata. Latera prothoracis antice subangulata, valde obtusata.

Pl. vexillifero Westw., *multo affinis sed clava valde depressa haud inflata, cuius dentes postici validiores et magis trianguliformes, denticulusque subbasalis haud acutus sed valde obtusatus, et prothorace antice subangulato haud gradatim rotundato apicem versus, discrepat.*

Long. $7^1/_2$ mm.

Habitat: Temanggoeng, Central Java.

Very much like *Platyrhopalus vexillifer* Westw., of which the unique type specimen of Mr. E. W. Janson's collection, is now in my possession. Somewhat more robust in all its proportions, almost of the same piceous colour, but the antennary club, elytral margins, undersurface and legs slightly darker. The antennary club affords the best characters to separate both species, being larger and depressed instead of inflated, and differing also in outline, the apex more triangular, the two enormous teeth formed by the hinder margin much stouter at the base and of course more triangular-shaped, on the contrary the small tooth near the base hardly indicated by a broadly rounded projection. Moreover the angles behind the eyes are less projecting in our new species and the thorax is less convex and more angular in front, i. e. not so gradually rounded and narrowed towards the top as in *P. vexillifer*. *P. macrophyllus* is also close to *P. aplustrifer* Westw. and as regards the more depressed antennal club even nearer to that species, however, *aplustrifer* is considerably smaller, of a more brownish colour and its club is blunt at the top and dentiform enlarged before the base.

Raffray's Group I 1) of the genus *Platyrhopalus*, now consists of three species, which have the following geographical range, viz.: *Pl. aplustrifer* Westw. from continental India (I have only one specimen with a more precise locality »Bombay", Westwood and Raffray record »Bengal"); *Pl. vexillifer* Westw. from Penang and probably to be detected also in Sumatra and Borneo; *Pl. macrophyllus* v. d. Poll from Java and very likely peculiar to that island.

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1) I am not aware for what reasons Raffray, in his general Catalogue of the Paussidae, enumerates the three groups of *Platyrhopalus*, formerly established by himself, in this order: 3. 1. 2., which is fairly in contradiction with his opinion that „le premier groupe fait le passage avec les *Lebioderus*, qui précèdent, et ce dernier avec les *Paussus*, qui suivent."